

# MOTORING IN HAWAII

## A Trade Journal On Auto Pleasures Here.

Motor, the Auto organ, has the following article, which is well illustrated, on Hawaiian Motoring:

No other country in the world offers to the entranced eye of the pleasure seeker, who is a nature lover as well, so many vistas of beauty as do the roads in Hawaii. The Hawaiian Islands, the newest country geologically in the world—in fact, the process of manufacture still goes on—are five in number, taken from the inhabited standpoint, and four when judged as ordinarily highly attractive. From Kaula on the north, past Oahu and Maui to Hawaii on the south, there is offered a combination of attractions which can be equalled by no other group in the world. These islands lie just within the Tropics, and yet, by reason of their being in the track of the trade winds, they never are torrid. Physically they present manifold attractions. The highest point between the shores of the Pacific is the summit of the vast dome of Mauna Kea on the island of Hawaii. This cone, from a base 30 miles in diameter, rises 14,400 feet from the sea, and since in reality the exposed portion is but half of the real mountain, whose base lies on the floor of the mountain, there is nothing in the surroundings to detract from the majesty of the dome as seen from the steamers which ply along either side of the island. The first view does not impress one that the great mountain is so high, but it grows on one; and finally the picture, a watercolor in effect, painted by the sun shining on the glistening snowcap, forms one of the most attractive of views in tropical grandeur. Along the sides of this mountain and its water peak, Mauna Loa, only a few hundred feet lower, are tropical forests, even jungles, through which the routes offering vistas of rare beauty.

Over these roads, of which about eighty per cent are macadam boulevard, eighteen per cent earth, and two per cent very rough lava, the driving of a motor car means the enjoyment of the greatest pleasure that the new conveyance may give. In circling the big island, every possible change of view is offered. Often a stretch of road will lie through a bower of fern and koa trees, the roadway hedged with roses, from which one emerges to cross a lava bed dotted here and there with formations so strange and unusual that one's interest is aroused and held. Along a hillside, perhaps 1,500 feet above the sea, the road will run through seemingly interminable groves of coffee or fields of cane, to curve suddenly around a small gulch until one finds himself going across a spider-web bridge far above a tumbling little torrent. Again one ascends to plateaus where the air is cool and bracing by reason of the elevation, and for miles speeds over level prairie dotted everywhere with bunches of cattle and horses.

Some little difficulty is encountered in meeting the problem presented by the lava fields. The surface cuts like emery, and it is not infrequent that a horse newly shod for your drive in the morning loses his shoes by their being worn off before he is stable at night. Strange as it may seem, the lava is not as hard on rubber tires.

In Honolulu, the capital and business center of the territory, motoring has passed the stage of fad. In 1900 a well-equipped company went into the business of conducting a cab service with electric machines. Its rolling stock was of primitive type, exceedingly heavy, and break-downs were so frequent that the cars fell into some disrepute, and were shipped back to Chicago, and there later destroyed in a fire. A locomobile hack service was maintained for a time, but was not commercially successful. Both of these experiments were of service in installing the machine in the good graces of the island people and in opening their eyes to the merits of the new vehicle.

There now is a preponderance of gasoline machines, although the steam wagons are constantly seen, one being used regularly in a mail-route stage service. One of the earliest of the steamers was a runabout brought home for her own use by former Queen Liliuokalani, some five years ago. Prince David Kawananakoa is often seen driving his own runabout or a dos-odos. These first cars are mostly Locomobiles, but very shortly after their introduction the gasoline machine began to appear, and now scores heavily. Half a dozen Old's runabouts were rather quickly picked up and touring cars of the same build are under order by two or three business men. C. M. Cook, president of the Bank of Hawaii, drives a Rambler tonneau to and from his mountain house. Orders are also in for Ford tonneau cars. Alexander Young, formerly Minister of the Interior, one of the prominent figures in Honolulu's business life, has a White touring car, which has made local records for speed and hill climbing.

The roads on the island of Oahu about Honolulu are, as a rule, of the very first order. One of the most superb drives in the United States is up to the elevation of 1,800 feet, through the forest on the slope of Mt. Tantalus, immediately back of Honolulu. At no point is the grade higher than seven per cent, and most of the five miles it is less than five per cent.

Five miles from Honolulu is the greatest natural wonder within a like distance of any city in the world, the Nuuanu Pali, the sheer cliff at the head of the one valley that affords passage between the two sides of the island.

It was over this precipice of rock to 1,000 feet that Kamehameha the Great, the emperor whose skill and knowledge won for him the title of "Nation of the Pacific," drove 2,000 of his warriors to death. Around the cliffs which border it, there has been constructed a modern road—which makes of the trip the most attractive in the vicinity. The five miles offer a very pleasant half hour's ride up a valley that furnishes the principal water supply for the city, and whose lower end is dotted with fine country homes. The gap at the head of the valley is somewhat like a funnel, through which the trade winds from the northeast blow with great force. So constant are the breezes, that going up the valley, one sees many little waterfalls thrusting themselves out from the face of the cliff, only to be dissipated in mist when the wind picks up the body of water.

The delights of motor transportation are growing upon the Hawaiians, and new orders are being fast placed in the hands of makers for cars. A number of visitors who have enjoyed the beauty of this tropical wonderland contemplate bringing over cars this fall, and it is safe to assume that within a very few years it will be quite the thing for the possessor of a machine of any type to send it along when he comes to the most perfect climate in the world, to escape the northern winter. There is probably no more than one stretch in the entire archipelago where one is not in constant touch with supplies of fuel, with charging stations, and repair shops.

## SCHAEFER BUYS HANA MACHINERY

F. A. Schaefer & Co. yesterday made an offer to purchase from the Hana plantation one 30-inch by 60-inch two-roller mill, gearing, bed-plate complete and one left hand Putnam engine 15x36, now lying in the storeroom at Hana, Maui, for the sum of \$1500.

The attorneys for the various parties in the case of Sigmund Grinbaum et al vs. Hana Plantation Co., bill for foreclosure of mortgage, stipulated to present a motion to the circuit judge to permit the sale to take place to the Pacific Sugar Mill Co. Judge Robinson made an order to this effect, and the money, when presented for payment, will pass into the custody of the court temporarily.

## POOR RESULTS OF THE JURY SYSTEM

Subpoenas were sent out yesterday to all members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of 1903 to appear before Judge Gear on Monday next when the trial of Solomon Meheula, charged with gross cheat while he was clerk of the House, will be called. The legislators stand a chance of being held in Honolulu for some time owing to the slow progress in securing a jury for the Hayashida case.

Deputy Attorney General Prosser called attention yesterday in court to the poor results of the jury commissioners' work in filling out the 1901 list, which had upon it men too old, some too young, many who could not understand English and some who were not citizens.

**OF THE MULTITUDES**  
who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

# JUSTICE IS NOT SLOW IN FOLLOWING THE CRIME

## Miranda Under Indictment for the Murder of S. E. Damon—No Lawyer in Court Would Defend Him—His Plea Continued.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Justice has been as fleet-footed in arranging the preliminaries for a speedy trial of Samuel E. Damon's slayer as it was in compassing his apprehension. Early yesterday forenoon Jose Miranda was indicted for wilful and premeditated murder with malice aforethought and then arraigned in the criminal division of the September term of the First Circuit Court. The plea of the accused was not taken because none of the lawyers attending court would accept without compulsion the duty of defending him.

Although the grand jury was in the midst of a week's recess, its members were readily convened under emergency summons to investigate the charge against Miranda. The session was held in the stenographers' room of the Judiciary building. A large crowd of citizens and aliens assembled in the corridors and about the entrance of Judge Gear's court room.

Both Attorney General L. Andrews and his Deputy, M. F. Prosser, attended the grand jury. Witnesses in waiting, not all of whom were found necessary to call, were Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth, Detective McDuffie, Dr. Judd, Eugene P. Sullivan and Mary Antonio Colon, the woman who was an eye-witness, as Miranda's companion, of the murder.

Exhibits shown to the grand jury were the knife with which the deed was done and the blood-stained coat of Miranda. The weapon is a rough stiletto about eight inches long, the blade alone being five inches clear, having a handle of oak trimmed with lead. Somewhat nicked

and rusty the instrument of murder is otherwise marked with smudges of blood. It was found by Detective McDuffie near the scene of the dastardly crime and yesterday morning Miranda admitted that it was the implement with which he had struck Damon down.

### THE PRESENTMENT.

It was at 10:15 o'clock that the grand jury filed into court headed by its foreman, Joshua D. Tucker, who in a voice of emotion thus addressed the court: "Your Honor: In presenting this indictment it is the unanimous request of the grand jury—I do not know that we have the right to demand it—that this case take precedence of everything else, because of the atrocity of the crime, because of the state of feeling generally in the community and because of the dangerous class of people to which this defendant belongs."

Judge Gear at once ordered that the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Jose Miranda, murder, be placed on the calendar. He also consented to hear the arraignment of the prisoner at any time and excused the grand jury until Monday next.

### THE ARRAIGNMENT.

Jose Miranda was brought into court through the Law Library door, the public entrance of the court room being filled with a dense and motley throng. The prisoner was escorted to the bar by Deputy High Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth, Detective Renear and McDuffie and Bailiff Ellis, with two other police officers attending.

The Hayashida trial had just been resumed and the calling of the return of the special venire of jurors was in progress. J. W. Catheart, counsel for Hayashida, objected to the interruption of the case, also to the receiving of the report of the grand jury in presence of the jury summoned for the trial of

Judge Gear continued the hearing of the Hayashida case for five minutes, in which session Mr. Catheart noted exceptions.

A Spanish interpreter being then sworn, Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser handed a copy of the indictment to the prisoner and proceeded to read from the original document. It charged Jose Miranda in the usual phraseology with having, at Miranahua on the night of October 27, 1903, inflicted a mortal wound with a knife on the person of Samuel Edward Damon whereof he died on the same night, thereby being guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. The indictment was signed by Joshua D. Tucker, foreman of the grand jury, and countersigned by Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General.

Judge Gear, when the indictment had been interpreted throughout to Miranda, informed the prisoner that the Constitution of the United States entitled him to the services of professional counsel before he pleaded to the indictment. The judge asked him if he had counsel employed.

Miranda answered that he had none and that he had no money to employ counsel.

### LAWYERS REG OFF.

Wade Warren Thayer, having been asked by the court if he would appear for the defense, replied:

"I cannot think of it. I have represented Mr. Damon too long to appear in this case."

Sidney M. Hallon was asked if he would take the place. He answered that he had not taken part in a criminal case for some years. Besides he had represented Mr. Damon in civil matters. It would scarcely be fair to the prisoner for him to be his counsel.

Mr. Catheart was the next attorney suggested, but he said he should be the last one called. He had a criminal case from which he would probably receive nothing. It was necessary for him to earn his living. A whole week of services free, for the sake of justice, ought to be enough exaction of his time. There was Mr. Dunne, able counsel, in the room.

J. J. Dunne, at mention of his name, exclaimed:

"I would not defend that man. My sympathies are all the other way. I was a friend of Mr. Damon. I would not defend that man under any circumstances."

Samuel F. Chillingworth, on being spoken to, said he had defended a man who was sentenced only that morning. He depended on his profession for a living and could hardly be expected to take one free case after another.

Judge Gear sent the bailiff out of the room to look for lawyers and J. M. Monsarrat was brought in.

Mr. Monsarrat, on coming forward, pleaded that he had not been practicing criminal law for some time. There were others who should be called on before him, as he could hardly be expected to do justice to the case.

The court then continued the defendant's plea until 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

### PRISONER WAS BOLD.

Miranda at the bar stood erect in the attitude of a pugilist awaiting the referee's gong. With head elevated he revealed an open and not repulsive countenance, out of which a pair of bright eyes calmly took the range of the court room without resting anywhere in particular. A diagonally meshed net under a shirt with short sleeves heightened the effect of an athletic frame and well-developed muscles. He might fairly be called a fine specimen of the half-breed Spaniard of the Antilles, yet his bold demeanor under the awful circumstances in which he stood denoted him a dangerous man of thoroughbred type.

When the case was continued, Miranda was removed under his strong escort by the way he came.

## KUMALAE IS TURNED DOWN AND APPEALS

Jonah Kumalae came up again to be registered yesterday afternoon at 4:50, pursuant to appointment made by the Board of Registration on Tuesday. On the board's refusal to register him that day, he stated that he had retained former Justice Galbraith as counsel and would the following day be able to present authorities in favor of his eligibility.

Mr. Galbraith for some reason unexplained did not appear, but Mr. Kumalae was accompanied to the registration stalls by Charles Notley, Home Rule candidate for Delegate to Congress, Mr. Kupieha, Mr. Kealoha and other lights of Home Rule.

Mr. Kumalae was turned down. On entering the place he made a fresh request to be registered.

Questioned by Chairman W. T. Rawlins, the candidate for the electoral suffrage admitted that he had been convicted of gross cheat, but contended that as he had appealed to the Supreme Court the conviction did not stand against him at present. His civil rights had not been taken away from him. He asserted that he had consulted several attorneys, all of whom had advised him that a refusal of registration would be unlawfully taking his civil rights from him.

Candidate Notley asked permission to say a word, which was granted. His chief contention was that there were always two sides—that of the greater evil and that of the lesser evil. The board should look at the lesser evil and allow Mr. Kumalae to register.

Mr. Rawlins replied that it was not a question of greater or lesser evils, but one of whether Mr. Kumalae could lawfully register as a voter on this island.

Mr. Kupieha quoted sections of the Organic Act which were not applicable. Kumalae's case had gone through "one department of justice, but not through the other." In case the Supreme Court reversed the judgment against Kumalae, it would then be too late for him to register.

Mr. Rawlins cited the law against the applicant and then put it to the board and the declared opinion was unanimous that Kumalae should not be allowed to register.

Mr. Kumalae gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

# ORATORY AT PAUOA

## A Roast for Brown. Cupid Waxes Eloquent.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Republican oratory resounded through the trees of the Pauoa school house grounds last night. There was a good crowd gathered on benches around a raised stand erected in front of the building and kerosene torches shed a fitful glare on the scene. The quintet club sat in front of the platform and discoursed sweet music between the speeches and drank soda during them.

Robert Boyd was chairman of the meeting and delivered the opening address besides interpreting the address of the haole speakers into Hawaiian. The principal arguments used for the election of Prince Kuhio were that he was experienced and that if a Republican delegate were elected that government appropriations would follow and that there would be work for all.

E. Faxon Bishop was the first speaker and urged the election of Kuhio because of his fine record and because it would be foolish to send a Democrat to try and seek favors from a Republican administration.

He defended the Fifth district legislative ticket and eulogized that of the Fourth, saying that if the people had any confidence in him they would have trust in them. He refrained from any attack on the Advertiser, but in his translation Boyd managed to get in a whack when repeating the portion of the speech about the Fifth district candidates.

Candidate Lilikalani was next introduced and delivered an eloquent address in Hawaiian. In the midst of his address Prince Cupid appeared and the audience rose and gave three cheers, "Hawaii Pono!" being sung.

Delegate Kuhio was the next speaker and he delivered a long address in Hawaiian. He referred to his work in Washington and defended his treatment of Morris Keokakalo, closing with an appeal for the Senatorial ticket. He was heartily cheered.

Chairman Robertson of the Republican committee delivered a long speech in support of the ticket. He contrasted the work of Kuhio who he said had traveled in the United States, England, France, Germany, Africa and Australia and knew how to do business with the white man with that of Robert Wilcox who was not experienced. Robertson made a touching reference to his own regard for Pauoa valley and its people, saying that as the water of its stream was used for washing at his birthplace he felt that there was a tie that bound him to Pauoa valley.

Robertson soaked Cecil Brown with a vengeance, calling him a traitor and all manner of bad names. He explained the scheme of the Democrats in leaving a blank on the ticket and cautioned the voters not to fall into the pit laid for them. Robertson told the people that with Kuhio in Congress and in harmony with the Republican administration that work would be in plenty and prosperity in the land.

Mr. Robertson was followed by E. W. Quinn, candidate for the House of Representatives. He made a short speech in which he said that he was the friend of the laboring man and asked the people for their votes. After a number by the quintet club the meeting proper closed and a number of impromptu speeches were delivered by numerous local oratorical lights.

### Tenders for Bridge.

Bids were opened at the Department of Public Works yesterday as follows for a steel-concrete bridge at Wahiawa, Koloa, Kaula:

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Cotton Bros. & Co., 130 days..... | \$6985 |
| L. M. Whitehouse, 140 days.....   | 7145   |
| H. A. Jaeger, 100 days.....       | 7150   |
| M. A. Rego, 165 days.....         | 8430   |

## WHAT A BLESSING

Many People Are Learning to Appreciate in Honolulu.

What a blessing it is. Sought after by thousands. Honolulu is finding it out. Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. Any itching skin disease means this. Itching Piles mean it. Eczema just as bad, and just as bad to cure.

But Doan's Ointment relieve at once, and cures all itchiness of the skin. A blessing to a suffering public. Here's proof to back our statement: Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:

"For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.